

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senator, 17th District—  
CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Rock.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—First District—  
CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Rock.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

For State Senator, 17th District—  
S. L. LORID, of Falmouth.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

First District—  
JOHN HUNTLEY, of Avon.

Third District—  
JOHN CONLEY, of Clinton.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—  
R. D. HARPER, of Spring Valley.

For Register of Deeds—  
CHARLES L. VALENZUELA, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Court—  
A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton.

For County Treasurer—  
WILLIS MILES, of Janesville.

For County Clerk—  
SYLVESTER MORGAN, of Lima.

For District Attorney—  
JOHN W. SAILE, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor—  
EDWARD RUCKEL, of Janesville.

For Coroner—  
R. L. CHAMIN, of Janesville.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Mon. Charles G. Williams at—  
Detroit, Friday, October 27.

Evening, Saturday, October 28.

Ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild and  
General E. P. Bryant will speak at  
Green Bay, Saturday, October 28.

Madison, Monday, October 29.

White Water, Tuesday, October 30.

Mon. L. L. Casswell at—  
Janesville, Friday, October 27.

Mon. J. V. Quarles at—  
Janesville, Saturday, November 1.

Mon. T. D. Weeks at—  
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and afterward read three years with the  
Hon. Dyre N. Barham, who then lived  
at Sackett's Harbor, but who is now a  
resident of Chicago. Mr. Bennett prac-  
ticed six months in Jefferson county,  
New York, and on the 13th of October,  
1848, reached Janesville, where he has  
since lived.

For a little more than thirty-four  
years, Judge Bennett has been  
one of the foremost practitioners at the  
bar in southern Wisconsin. From the  
outset he took rank with the leading  
members of the bar in those early days,  
and among them at that time were the  
Whitons, the Carpenters, the Noggies, the  
Knowltons and the Jordons, and several  
others. From that time to the present  
he has not lagged in his professional  
duties, but has been constant in the work  
of his life, winning success at the bar, and  
what is even more to be  
desired than that—the abiding  
confidence and the deepest es-  
teem of his fellow citizens. Added to his  
learning and ability as a lawyer, are solid  
integrity, a private life devoid of even a  
shadow of reproach, and a professional  
reputation that has never been clouded  
by a single manum act.

When it is considered that during those  
thirty-four years he has tried more cases  
than any other lawyer in southern Wis-  
consin, and many of them being among  
the most important in the court annals of  
the state, it will be seen that he has been  
what might be called a "giant in his pro-  
fession." Now that he has been called  
to the bench he will still reap greater  
honors. He will in all things do that  
which will give him one of the grandest  
of all names—the "just judge." In leav-  
ing the practice of the law and in taking  
his seat on the bench, he will take with  
him the very kindest wishes of the hun-  
dreds of his professional brethren who  
have known him so long and have learned  
to esteem him for his manly character.  
He will take to the bench judicial digni-  
ty, and ripe experience, and will preside  
with that fairness, wisdom, and ability,  
that will place him among the best judges  
in the state.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-  
MENTS MEAN.

There are five amendments to the con-  
stitution to be voted for at the coming  
election. Two of them seek to amend  
section one of article three relating to  
surge. The first one provides that,  
to entitle a man to vote he must have re-  
sided "in the election district where he  
offers to vote such time as may be pro-  
vided by the legislature, not exceeding  
thirty days." This does not change the  
requirement that a person must have re-  
sided in the state a year before he can  
vote, but it intended as a safeguard  
against the colonization of voters from  
one district or town to another just on  
the eve of an election. The second  
amendment to the same article is, to add  
to the end of the fourth division of the  
said article the following words: "and  
provided, further, that in incorporated  
cities and villages, the legislature may  
provide for the registration of electors,  
and prescribe proper rules and regula-  
tions therefor." This last amendment, if  
adopted, will remove all doubt as to the  
constitutionality of a registry law in  
cities and villages. The form of the bal-  
lot in voting to approve this amendment  
must be:

For Amendment to Section 1 of Article 3 of  
the Constitution.

Those who wish to vote against the  
amendment will substitute the word  
"against" for that of "for."

The other amendments are three in  
number. One is to amend section 4 of  
article 6, relating to the election of coun-  
ty officers, and reads: "All vacancies shall  
be filled by appointment, and the persons  
appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold  
only for the unexpired portion of the  
term to which he shall be appointed and  
until his successor shall be elected and  
qualified."

The second amendment provides that  
section 12 of article 7 be amended so as  
to read as follows:

Section 12. There shall be a clerk of the  
circuit court chosen in each county organized  
for judicial purposes by the qualified electors  
of the county, who shall hold office for two years,  
subject to removal as shall be provided by law,  
in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit  
court shall have power to appoint a clerk until  
the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the  
clerk thus elected or appointed shall give security to the satisfaction of the judge of the  
circuit court, and shall be appointed a clerk  
of the circuit court.

The third amendment is to section 1 of  
article 13, which provides that the section  
shall read as follows:

Section 1. The first of January for the state of  
Wisconsin shall commence on the 1st day of  
January in each year, and the general elec-  
tion shall be held on the Tuesday next suc-  
ceeding the first Monday in November. The  
first general election for all state and county of-  
fices, except judicial officers, after the adoption  
of this amendment, shall be held on the 1st day  
of January, 1884, and thereafter the general elec-  
tion shall be held biennially. All state, county or  
other officers elected in the general election in  
the year 1881, and whose term of office would  
expire on the 1st day of January, 1882, shall  
continue in office until the first Monday in  
January in the year 1883.

As was stated in the Gazette a few days  
ago, the effect of this amendment will be  
to add one year to the terms of the  
present state officers, and such county  
officers as were elected last fall. This  
will make the election of all state, and  
county officers, and all the members of  
the legislature, come at the same time.

Those who approve of these amendments  
will vote ballots in the following form:

For Amendment to Section 4, Article 6 of the  
Constitution.

For Amendment to Section 12, Article 7 of the  
Constitution.

For Amendment of Section 1, Article 13 of the  
Constitution.

If there are those who desire to vote  
against the amendments, they will sub-  
stitute the word "against" for the word  
"for."

Never Fails.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Louiz  
Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swell-  
ing on the foot which he attributed to  
chilblains. He used THOMAS' ELECTRIC  
Ointment, and is troubled no longer.  
Sold by Palmer & Stevens and J. H. H. & Co.

By Telegraph.

TEL-EL-KEBIR.

A Graphic Description of the Battle  
From One Who Was  
There.

A Letter Written by an English Officer  
On the Field.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Herald publishes  
a letter descriptive of the battle of Tel-  
El-Kebir from an English officer. It is consid-  
ered the most graphic and stirring account of the  
battle which has been published.

"Cairn at Tel-El-Kebir, Acheron runs har-  
barous."—After the action of the 19th troops came  
pouring into the camp at Kassein. The  
Highland brigade arrived the day after, with  
Sir E. Hamlyn and Sir A. Alison. The 11th  
passed over quietly, but on the 12th, came the  
longest and fiercest day's fighting. The British  
troops after dark began to breathe, but they  
were not to be so easily lulled to sleep.

The Arab army which the British had  
been straining to get to the top of the hill  
at last and we could go in at the enemy. All  
the officers' light baggage and the men's valises  
were packed by the line of railway long  
before the appointed hour, and the moment  
the signal was given down came  
every tent, the troops marched out with quick  
light step to the bivouac, and then came a  
great and most impressive march—not a sound  
but the occasional stamp of a horse; not a  
light. All was still as the grave, and it was  
almost impossible to realize the fact that the  
enemy had not a single outpost, not a single  
sentry beyond the line of his works.

"Daybreak found most of the regiments  
close to the intrenchments, some of them  
lying on the very brink of the ditch. As the  
first rays of morning lit up the sand waste the  
enemy seemed to wake suddenly and instantly  
the parapets burst into life and flame. The  
war was something awful, and had the Arabs  
shot as straight as they shot fast no mortal  
troops could have stood up against it. Most of  
the bullets drove over the heads of our men as  
they rushed on, but many a one found its  
mark."

"On went the assaulting regiments, the ad-  
vance guard, the first line, the second line, and  
then scrambling on to the parapet, some to  
fall back again to the bottom and the others  
dead or wounded; others slipped down the  
side and were immediately killed. As the day  
went on the fighting grew fiercer and fiercer,  
as last they gained the top. Then came the  
cold steel and it was all over with the Egyp-  
tians. They could not stand it, and in ten min-  
utes from the first attack they were all driven  
across the open. Here they suffered terribly  
from the quick incessant fire of the Martini-  
Henry, and the ground was strewn thick with  
their dead. Without an order, they fled in  
disorder, without any possibility of rallying—they  
were driven in headlong disorder across the  
country. The British then took up by the  
cavalry, who followed the enemy, and  
slaughtered them by the hundred. Zagazig,  
Dahshut, and Becha fell successively into  
their hands. The Egyptian army was broken  
up, and the British then moved on to Cairo  
themselves. The British army must have been  
at their element, as they are the very troops  
that kind of work. I fancy they disposed of  
many of the Egyptian army."

"The Egyptian batteries are strong works of  
admirable profile, with from three to six em-  
placements; the smaller ones with three em-  
placements and one gun each, the larger ones  
with eight cannon fall into one hands, making  
sixty-nine altogether in four weeks. The  
batteries are all joined by shallow trenches,  
which in some places are as deep as the  
ground and good strong profile, with the inter-  
ior slopes revealed—indeed, they are more  
like curtains joining the forts, which would  
correspond to bastions in the old system of  
fortification. The others were ordinary shal-  
low trenches of the parapet and ditch form,  
about four feet high, with a ditch about six  
feet wide at the top. The British then moved  
on to the right, and had a strong work  
on the extreme right, and on the 14 and 15  
would cover his retreat."

"When it is remembered that the ground  
over which we had to advance was as a rule  
very hard and that the back of the British  
army was never in danger of being cut off  
from the sea, it will be seen that an enor-  
mous sacrifice of life would have been in-  
volved had it not been for the criminal negli-  
gence of the Egyptian army in not taking a single  
outpost or sentry. It is almost incredible  
that I did not see myself I should have been  
as hard to convince as I am now."

"The British army was composed of  
18,000 regulars and 7,000 volunteers and  
Bedouins, the regulars being armed with Rem-  
ington rifles and equipped by fifty-eight Krupp  
breach-loading cannon, and the volunteers  
with old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns, and  
480 wounded, and did the job in a little  
time as it takes one to have comfortably." It  
is reported that Arab himself said that if the  
British would let him they could take the  
Tel-El-Kebir he would fight no more, and his  
intended surrender seems to prove the re-  
port true. It is certain he had placed his best  
troops in a position to fight, and he was  
lying in every imaginable position, were most  
likely of Egyptians, our own killed lying  
outside or on top of the parapet. However,  
the British army, accompanied by our own  
most, it is a confusion. The Egyptian army  
was all standing—full of bedding, food, and  
clothing—just as the British army had  
reached it. One group of dead interested me greatly,  
and I should have liked to have seen the in-  
cident. A Highlander, quite a boy, was lying  
with his legs entwined with those of a big  
Arab, whose brains were protruding from his  
head wound in the head; four other Arabs  
lay around them. All six were stone dead,  
and not a word could have been said to them  
by the British army. The British army was  
all standing on two feet, became separated  
from his command and was overpowered by  
the British army. He had apparently killed five men  
with his own hand before he himself fell. He  
had some of his comrades near by of the spot  
where his body lay, and so insured his decent  
and immediate burial."

"Shortly after I met a young officer of the  
Seventy-fourth Highlanders riding back on a  
cavalry. He was shot in the wrist and leg, but  
was quite cheerful. He had apparently killed five men  
with his own hand before he himself fell. He  
had some of his comrades near by of the spot  
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Bedouins, the regulars being armed with Rem-  
ington rifles and equipped by fifty-eight Krupp  
breach-loading cannon, and the volunteers  
with old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns, and  
480 wounded, and did the job in a little  
time as it takes one to have comfortably." It  
is reported that Arab himself said that if the  
British would let him they could take the  
Tel-El-Kebir he would fight no more, and his  
intended surrender seems to prove the re-  
port true. It is certain he had placed his best  
troops in a position to fight, and he was  
lying in every imaginable position, were most  
likely of Egyptians, our own killed lying  
outside or on top of the parapet. However,  
the British army, accompanied by our own  
most, it is a confusion. The Egyptian army  
was all standing—full of bedding, food, and  
clothing—just as the British army had  
reached it. One group of dead interested me greatly,  
and I should have liked to have seen the in-  
cident. A Highlander, quite a boy, was lying  
with his legs entwined with those of a big  
Arab, whose brains were protruding from his  
head wound in the head; four other Arabs  
lay around them. All six were stone dead,  
and not a word could have been said to them  
by the British army. The British army was  
all standing on two feet, became separated  
from his command and was overpowered by  
the British army. He had apparently killed five men  
with his own hand before he himself fell. He  
had some of his comrades near by of the spot  
where his body lay, and so insured his decent  
and immediate burial."

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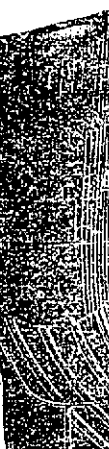




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"CRACK PROOF"

# RUBBER BOOTS

Made of Best Quality Pure Rubber.



Patented Dec. 7th, 1878.

The lines on the Boot show Pure Rubber Springs, made in the Boot, making it impossible for them to crack.

THEY WILL WEAR LONGER  
Than any Other  
RUBBER BOOT.

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## GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

372 and 374 East Water Street,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

For Sale by all Dealers,  
everywhere.

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# BLANKS !

FOR  
Constable's Accounts with Black Co.  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

An Arizona Indian has gone out of murdering business and started a very. He probably thinks he can do as torturing with adulterated grogs than with the scalping knife.—*Los Post.*

Scene in the school room: Teacher— "Now, John, how many kinds of 'g's' are there?" John—"Three, sir." Teacher—"Free! Now, explain yourself?" John—"Well, there's the hard 'g' the soft 'g' the refugee."

The annual season for children to drown in pails and kettles of hot water arrived, and mothers who have pruned about them will slip a little soap the water so as to make the skin off easier.—*Norristown Herald.*

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is out with a suggestion to have Thanksgiving come on Monday instead of Thursday. We not only second the motion, but let's have it in October instead of November.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is enough to make a Gorgon smile at the youth with nineteen hairs on upper lip tell of the beneficial advantage of wearing a moustache, which is the art of dust and impurities being it enters the lungs.—*Boston Transcript.*

Ellie Wheeler, the pretty poetess, is to interview some of the patriots who have been saying so many things about her. Run in and see Ellie, when you're in the city. You no elevator. First coal bin to the of the chimney.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A jolly looking German was quietly going down the street when he was approached by a man who said: "Hello, What are you doing here?" The man looked and said: "But I am not at all." "Not here?" said the man; do you mean by that?" "Vell, now, see my name is not Joe, and so how I be here? You must mean some man."—*N. Y. Post.*

The "largest flag-stone in America" is to be laid in front of R. L. Stuart's in New York City. At present new house of Vanderbilt enjoys the action of having this stone in front of his. This rivalry will continue, we suppose, until a man can give more for his stone than for his house, and he will be compelled to build the latter in a more lot in order to accommodate a owner.—*Norristown Herald.*

J. Sullivan in New York recently, Willard Parker declared that he was from "poisoning the system with nicotico." The deceased was twenty-two years of age, a book-keeper, and had smoked tobacco so constantly that his system had become impregnated with nicotine, and the significance of the matter was that Mr. Sullivan smoked cigarettes almost exclusively, the emphyreumatic oil being the source of the nicotine, forming a deadly poison, resulting in this fatal illness, and at an early age.

A news item states that "an Ohio farmer who started four about seventeen or some matches, about seventeen years ago, his just got back." When neighbors live so far apart, it would save time to resort to the primitive method of inducing fire by rubbing a couple of sticks of wood together. Just fancy the lights of that man's wife, as she sat in darkness, night after night, for seventeen years, waiting for her husband to return! More than once she impatiently exclaimed, "What keeps John, anyhow!" must have gone to China for them, eh?"—*Norrisdown Herald*.

The census in Prussia, taken at the close of 1880, showed that among the population of the kingdom there were 359,671 under ten years of age, of whom there were men and 231 women, thirty-two hundred five women being still married. There were 5,255 individuals between ages of ninety and 100, 2,925 men and 2,330 women. The total number of individuals born in the eighteenth century was 77,668. Whether it is the climate of life, or that Spartan-like peculiarity which prohibits to the inhabitants of Prussia such emotional excitements, for example, as come from gambling, we are certain it is that the conditions of life here are ominously favorable to longevity.

.....

A Philadelphia family of eight persons became poisoned by eating bread containing arsenic. Few persons have partaken of food which has not felt, in a dim way, that it was really bad; but this was not the case.—*Trentonapolis Journal*.

.....

Samuel Dunn and Miss Hargraves were married in Washington recently, and one of the wedding presents was a large and well-equipped cattle ranch in the West, owned by General Butler. Mr. Dunn will now own a ranch with him.—*Detroit*

**Louisiana State Lottery Company**

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a Capital of \$200,000—to which a reserve of \$500,000 has since been added.

The overwhelming popular vote of its franchise made it part of the recent State Constitution adopted December 29, A. D., 1878.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by Congress of any State.

*No never sales or portions.*

**Six Grand Single Number Drawings**

**SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1882—150th Monthly Drawing.**

**NOTE:** Under the following Scheme, under exclusive supervision and management of **M. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Va., and R. JULIEN FAULKNER, of Va.,** who manage all the drawings of this Company, ordinary and semi-annual, and attest correctness of the published Official List.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.**

10,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.  
Prizes, in Fifths in proportion.

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

<b>CAPITAL PRIZE,</b> .....	\$75,000
do do .....	25,000
do do .....	15,000
<b>PRIZES OF \$1000</b> .....	12,000
do do .....	6,000
do do .....	1,000
do do .....	10,000
do do .....	20,000
do do .....	30,000
do do .....	25,000
do do .....	25,000

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

Approximation Prizes of \$750.....	0,750
do do .....	1,500
do do .....	2,250

Prizes, amounting to.....\$235,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to  
**THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,  
New Orleans, La.**

**A. BAUPHEU,  
207 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.**

B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will be prompt attention.

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY,  
FRANK MOORE**

127 La Salle St. Chicago.

Rooms 319 and 312 Broadway, New York.)  
**New Manager Chicago Office.**  
Now apply for information and tickets.  
150th Monthly Drawing.

**Tuesday, November 14.**

at Capital Prize \$75,000. Tickets \$5.00  
in Fifths at \$1 each. See full scheme below.

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of all of its principal lines, each way daily from two to four or more Fast Express trains. It is the only road West, North or Northwest of Chicago that meets the

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and CHARLES H. PETERSON, Ticket Agents, Union Depot, Foot of Hennepin Avenue, BELMONT THOMSON  
and JOHN B. FIDELL, Ticket Agents. J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent, 122 East Third Street.  
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